

♦♦ The House of Representatives at yesterday's session passed the International Copyright Bill.

♦♦ The Farmers' Alliance has adopted a resolution condemning the Lodge Election Bill.

PRICE: { Single Copies 5 Cents
By the Week, 3 Cents

band. The latter is burned to a crisp. It is supposed that these are the only ones left.

A WOOLEN-TRADE FAILURE.
New Jersey Mills Forced to Assign
by Bad Business.

tenhouse Manufacturing Mills have failed, with liabilities of \$500,000. The assets will be somewhat less. The failure was brought about by the embarrassment of other houses and the low prices prevailing in the wool market.

The firm is one of the largest and best-known houses in the woolen trade in the country. It was organized in 1876 by Edward H. Ammidown and Charles H. Ammidown and A. Clark. William Barbour

the Barbour Flax Spinning Company has been appointed receiver. Selling agents of the Rittenhouse Company in New York are Ammidown & Smith. The head of this house is Edward H. Ammidown. It is reported that the importing and commission firm and Ammidown personally are heavily involved in the failure of the Rittenhouse Company. The business of the manufacturing concern has

been poor for a long time and the mil-
lately have been losing money steadily.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR LAYING
ITS CORNER-STONE.**

Gov. Waterman and Gov.-Elect
Markham Will Assist—E. F.

Spence Chosen for Master of Ceremonies.

By Telegraph to The Times.
SAN BERNARDINO, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The corner-stone

of the Insane Asylum will be laid on the 15th of this month by the Masonic Grand Lodge. Members of the Legislature, State officers and other prominent citizens of the State have been invited. Gov. Waterman and Gov. - elect Markham will be present. The National Guard of Southern California will be ordered out to assist with the ceremonies. A banquet will be given in the evening to the invited guests and ladies. H. E. Spence of Los Angeles will act as the master of ceremonies.

Peter Frazer was killed at the same Asylum site yesterday by team running away and the wheels of the heavy wagon passing over his head. His funeral will be tomorrow.

ISSUED A CALL.

Railroad Officials Summoned to Meeting by Mr. Huntington. New York, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific

issued a call for a meeting of railroad officials and bankers identified with railroad interests. He states that an agreement has been signed, and no information in regard to the purpose of the meeting is contained in the press. It is simply a call for a meeting, not a

ing more. No meeting or conference has yet been held, and no results have been reached regarding the formation of the new association, although the street is flooded with schemes and agreements, which it is asserted have been consummated.

TOBACCO WORKS BURNED
Two Men Killed and Two Injured
a Detroit Blaze.
DETROIT, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The fire-out de-

ment of the Scotten Tobacco Works burned this morning. Two firemen were killed and two injured by falling walls. The dead are: O. G. Russell, pipeman, and Lieut. Pa-

Coughlin. Peter Cullen, pipeman
Lieut. Peter Demay were seri-
hurt. Six hundred girls are th
out of employment. The total lo
\$300,000, of which \$100,000 is on
bundling and the remainder on

stock and machinery. It is partially insured.

THE ALABAMA STRIKES

Nearly Every Mine in the State Forced to Shut Down.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) Dec. 3. [The Associated Press.] The strike of the coal miners have been joined by nearly all of the men at work Monday. Most of the miners are idle, except a few who work on negroes have been conscripted.

convicts worked on negroes have secured. Eight thousand men are idle. The indications are that the struggle will be long and bitter. Nearly half of the furnaces in the district go out of blast this week.

Women as Lay Delegates.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The
tion, shall woman be admitted

has been submitted to the conference of all the Methodist churches of the United States, and the Philadelphia Methodists will say tomorrow enough of the returns have been

A Murderer at Bay.
WILLIAMSTOWN (Ky.,) Dec. 3.
Evening George Burgess, a s

keeper, shot and fatally wounded McKinley, then barricaded him in the saloon. The Sheriff and a marshal broke down the door and a slade followed, ending with the death of Burgess.

Lodged in Jail.
REDDING (Cal.) Dec. 3.—Jo
win, who killed Allen at Fall Ci
been lodged in the County Jail.
is considerable feeling against

An Onyx Deposit Uncovered
ELLENSBURG (Wash.) Dec. 1.—[By
large deposit of onyx has been
er on the Wenatchee River.

Wholesale Grocers Fall
GAINESVILLE (Tex.) Dec. 3.-
Bros., wholesale grocers, have

Liabilities, \$100,000; assets, \$80,

POLICE BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Commission Yesterday Afternoon.

NO VACANCIES TO BE FILLED

The Annual Report of the Chief Presented—Meeting of the Fire Commissioners—Routine Business.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, with Mayor Hazard in the chair, and Commissioners Collins, Dexter and Lewis present. His Honor showed up in a new suit of clothes, and after receiving the congratulations of the members of the board, business was proceeded with, the reading of the minutes being dispensed with.

The report of the Chief of Police for November was presented, as was also the annual report of the department. The report is very exhaustive, giving a list of the hotels and lodging-houses, with their character, gambling houses, white and Chinese, houses of ill-fame, with a full and complete list of the inmates, together with the men who live off their earnings, the number of saloons, etc. The report was received and placed on file for the information of the board.

In the matter of the claim of Ellen Anderson against Officer Van Cleave for \$42.50, the chief reported that he had investigated the case, that Van Cleave admitted that he owed the money, but said that he would pay it as soon as he could get the money. The officer further stated that he was contracted before he went on the force.

No action was taken, the board holding that they had no authority to compel the payment of bills contracted before the parties came under their jurisdiction.

The bill of J. C. Jenkins of \$25.50 for the keeping of a disabled police patrol wagon horse which the board had recommended to be sold, but which the Council refused to do, was referred to the body for action.

One or two small demands were presented and approved.

The applications of H. W. Cowles and J. C. Brush for positions on the force were read and filed.

The chief reported that the Grand Jury had requested that he have printed a number of copies of Section 61 of the Penal Code, relating to the construction and inspection of buildings, in regard to entrances and exits of theaters and other public buildings, for posting at the entrances of such buildings. On motion, the chief was instructed to draw a demand on the Council for the printing of 500 copies of the section referred to.

Commissioner Dexter inquired if there were not some vacancies on the force to be filled, when the Mayor replied that there were four, but as the ghost dances had subsided, most of the reneegades had returned to the reservation, and everything was moving along smoothly, the board had concluded not to fill any vacancies. This explanation appeared to be satisfactory, as the board adjourned without any further talk.

A summary of the chief's annual report shows that there are 19 hotels in the city, 212 lodging-houses, 27 of which are of doubtful reputation, 13 pawnbrokers, 4 of whom are Chinese, 37 second-hand dealers, 17 saloons, 10 lottery companies, 17 pool games, 80 "cribs," 104 prostitutes located and known, 25 "mums" located and known. In Chinatown there are 20 fan-tan rooms, 7 lottery companies, 17 pool games, 38 Chinese prostitutes. Compared with 1889, the report shows a decrease of 96 prostitutes, 4 houses of ill-fame, and a proportionate number of "cribs" and "mums."

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.
Proposed Cut in Salaries—Routine Business Transacted.
The Fire Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with Commissioner Kuhns presiding, and Commissioners Keefe, Lovell and Moore present. Chief Strohm was also in attendance.

The claim of M. M. Collins against F. Nessler for \$20 was read and referred to the chief.

A communication was read from the City Clerk stating that the Council had ordered fire-plugs placed at the following points: On Santa Vista street on Olympia street, and on Kuhns street, on the west side of the river, on Mission street opposite Stern's mill, corner of Main and Olive streets, and corner of Ash and Main streets. The communication was referred to the chief.

The usual demands were presented and approved, with the exception of one, which was referred to the body for action.

The chief presented a number of requisitions for supplies, which were approved.

The Standard Oil Company presented a check for \$25 for the firemen's relief fund, which was received with thanks.

The petition of J. Koll to place an engine and boiler at No. 2208 South Los Angeles street was referred to the chief with power to act.

A committee consisting of Commissioners Moore and Kuhns and the chief to investigate the action of engine No. 4 at the cracker-mill fire.

Commissioner Moore presented the following:

The elections are now over. I therefore present the following for your consideration:

That after January 1, 1891, the salaries of the employees of the fire department be as follows:

Assistant chief, \$1500 per year or \$125 per month; engineers, \$1200 per year or \$100 per month; all drivers, \$900 per year or \$75 per month; foremen of companies, \$800 per year or \$66 2/3 per month; extra men, \$600 per year or \$50 per month; tireman, \$840 per year or \$70 per month; permanent firemen, \$840 per year or \$70 per month; electrician, \$840 per year or \$70 per month.

Commissioner Moore asked that action be taken at the next meeting.

This was ordered, and the board then adjourned.

Sound Business Conditions.
From "Over Production in Securities," by Krastus W. H. in the North American Review for December.

With regard to the condition of business throughout the United States, notwithstanding the clouds that lower over the commercial horizon, and the dangers which may flow from disturbances in Great Britain, this may with truth be said, that so far as the country itself is concerned, there never has been a period in its history where fewer disturbing elements were present to affect the healthfulness of its trade. The enormous extent of the transactions consummated, as shown by the clearing-house returns; the great volume of internal commerce, as shown by the increased railway and lake tonnage; the rapid development of natural resources; the creation of wealth as illustrated by the 8,000,000 bales of cotton produced; the variety and excellence of the crops; the output of iron, oil and coal—all point to a condition in which if safety does not reside, there is no safety elsewhere in the world.

Something Better Than a Dowry.
(Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, in the North American Review for December.)

Dowry is an antiquated provision for daughters, behind the genius of the age, incompatible with the dignity of American men and the intelligence of American women.

Besides, there are very likely to be two, three, four or more daughters in a house; how could a man of moderate means save for all of them? And what would become of the sons? The father who gives his children a loving, sensible mother, who provides them with a comfortable home, and who educates fully all their special faculties, and teaches them the cunning in their ten fingers, dowry is a daughter's far better than if he gave them money. He has provided for them a provision that

THE FIRST RAIN.

It Commenced Yesterday Morning—About an Inch Has Fallen.

The first real rainstorm of the season struck Los Angeles at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The rain came from the North, and according to reports from the railroad telegraph offices, the rain is general all over the southern country. Up to 6 o'clock last night about one inch had fallen, with a prospect for several days' rain.

The rain has come at the right time, and a better feeling prevails among all classes of citizens, except possibly a few speculators who had had stored up, which they were holding in anticipation of a dry year, and a consequent advance in the price of that commodity. A few days ago one man remarked that hay would reach \$20 per ton, but this has been knocked out now, and a drop is looked for in the next few days.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

THE FORGED EDELMAN WARRANTS SAID TO BE MISSING.

They Were Turned Over as Evidence in the Cohn Case and Are Said to Have Disappeared.

A sensational story was afloat yesterday to the effect that all of the forged county warrants in the Edelman case, some forty in number, had mysteriously disappeared, and could not be found. When the criminal case against Henry Edelman, in Judge Wade's court, resulted in a mistrial, the jury failing to agree, a civil suit was commenced before Judge Van Dyke against L. B. Cohn, the pawnbroker who cashed the fraudulent warrants, and a receiver of Edelman, for the recovery of the money, something over \$2300. The warrants were turned over to be used as evidence in the civil suit, which was concluded several days ago, and was on Tuesday argued before Judge Van Dyke and submitted on briefs.

Tuesday morning Frank Lowry, the clerk of Judge Van Dyke's court, called at the District Attorney's office and inquired if they knew anything about the warrants in question. The officials were thunderstruck at the inquiry, as they supposed, of course, they were in the custody of the County Clerk, having been turned over to the proper authorities for use as evidence, and so stated to Mr. Lowry. That gentleman then left the office, it is supposed for the purpose of instituting a search for the missing warrants, but up to last evening it was reported that they had not been found, and it was not known what had become of them.

Should these warrants really be missing the result will be disastrous, so far as the Edelman criminal prosecutions are concerned, as there will not be a particle of evidence against him, and he will go clear. Not only this, but the civil suit against Cohn will fall to the ground, and there will be no chance of the county recovering the money paid out on these fraudulent warrants. But this is not all. It will be remembered that during the Edelman trial Cohn completely lost his memory, and could not remember from whom he got the warrants, or who authorized him to endorse them. As Cohn had testified differently before, and had connected Edelman with the matter, it was rumored that the matter had been taken up by the Grand Jury, and that it was more likely that a number of indictments would be returned against him for obtaining money under false pretenses. Competent attorneys had asserted that in case his defective memory continued, there was no way for him to be able to make a defense, either in the criminal or civil suit.

On the other hand, if he recovered his memory, Edelman would be satisfied. From the above it will be seen that more than one person had a motive in getting those warrants out of the way. It is further asserted that it would not be a difficult thing to get away with the warrants, under the circumstances. They were filed, probably, with the other papers in the civil suit, in one of the file boxes in the County Clerk's office, in the regular run of business, and it is claimed that a person knowing the routine, and having sufficient interest in the matter, could gain access to the papers, and slip them out without any one being the wiser until the papers were called for, and as they are not under lock and key, no one could be held directly responsible.

Altogether, it is a singular state of affairs. The Grand Jury is in session, and if the warrants are not found by this morning it is probable that subpoenas will be issued for every one connected with the matter, and a thorough investigation had.

Too Many Infidels.

Burns, of the Kansas City, tells a good story. He says that while he was a member of the Oshkosh club, some years ago, it was owned by Senator Sawyer, the lumber king. Sawyer put \$20,000 in to boom the town, and, by the way, it won the pennant, and he paid no attention to it. One day, however, he concluded to take his wife out to see a game. Both were interested. The pitcher was being hit hard, there were many long flies caught and they enjoyed it. Finally, however, an idea occurred to Mrs. Sawyer.

"Senator," she said, "that is not fair; they put only three men away out in the field and let all the rest stand around the diamond. They make these three men work too hard. You must see the manager and tell him to scatter his men out." The senator thought her idea excellent, and the next day he hunted up the manager. "You seem to win all right," said he, "but I don't like the way you place your men. I want you after this to scatter them out more. Put more in the outfield, and don't have them all standing about the pitcher."

Sporting Life.

Stonewall Jackson's Death.

Historians always stop to describe the dying of Wolfe and Montcalm, the two opposing commanders in the battle of Quebec. But their deaths were simply heroic compared with the Christian death of Stonewall Jackson.

About 1:30 on the day of his death he was told that he had about two hours to live, and he answered feebly but firmly, "Very good; it is all right."

A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium: "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the infantry to the front position. Tell Maj. Hawks!" then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished.

Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face and then he said quietly and with an expression of relief: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." And then, without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed.—Philadelphia Press.

Electric Resistance of the Body.
In tests on a number of different persons an electrician has found the effective resistance on the human body to be less to the alternating than to the direct current in the same individual, with a great variation in the resistance to either current in different persons.

In five subjects the resistance to a continuous current of fifty volts ranged from 1,200 to 10,000. The tests revealed incidentally a striking difference in the strength of current different individuals can endure.—Arkansas Traveler.

MUTILATED HIMSELF.

A Man Deliberately Cuts Off His Tongue.

NO CAUSE FOR THE RASH ACT
The Man Apparently Sane and Possessed of Ample Means—He Declines to Make Any Explanations.

One of the strangest things that ever happened in this city, occurred last Sunday morning in the lodging-house on the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets, kept by Mrs. Blythe. It was the lessor of a small room, liberally severing his tongue as close to the roots as possible, with a sharp, keen razor. The man's name was Wilson—at least that was the name he gave to the landlady, who could not remember his initials. In an interview yesterday afternoon with a reporter, the landlady, Mrs. Blythe, said: "This gentleman, for he was a gentleman in every sense of the word, came to my house about three weeks ago, and rented one of the cheapest rooms I have in the house. He was a man of medium build, dressed well, and was altogether of a very refined disposition. From his appearance I imagined he was or had been a priest, although he never discussed religion nor did I ever see any religious books in his room. He was not in paying his rent, very gentlemanly in his demeanor, and very regular in his habits."

Last Sunday morning, when the landlady went into Wilson's room for the purpose of cleaning it, she was horrified to find a Wilson lying on the bed with blood running from his mouth. She at first thought the man had had a hemorrhage, but on the floor she noticed a pool of blood. On a table near the bed was a very sharp razor, covered with blood. The landlady attempted to stop the bleeding, but not succeeding, Wilson motioned for a pencil and piece of paper, and wrote to send for a doctor. Dr. Cowles was immediately sent for, while awaiting his arrival, the victim of his own rash folly, wrote again, begging the people who had gathered to aid him, not to bother themselves up to the arrival of the doctor.

He found that Wilson had placed a cord around his tongue as far back as he could reach and had tried to cut it off with the razor. He refused an anesthetic, and with a wonderful display of nerve allowed the doctor to stitch the severed member together. He absolutely refused to give any reason for his act, and he was very worried about disturbing other people than in his own welfare. The landlady ministered to his wants, and by Monday he was able to eat solid food. Monday afternoon he wrote on a piece of paper that he was going away and asked for a bill. The landlady told him that he owed nothing. He then asked the amount of damage he had caused. To this the landlady said: "Nothing." He then took a ten-dollar gold piece and wrapped it in a greenback and tried to force it into the landlady, but she refused to take it. Monday afternoon Wilson left the house, writing that he was going away on the four o'clock train. This evening he received a postoffice order from Yuma for \$25. As the lady has no acquaintances or relatives in Yuma or Arizona, she thinks it must be from Wilson. The landlady strenuously insists that Wilson was not insane. She says she felt no fear of him when she was with him, and because he had always acted so gentlemanly. She says he always came to his room about 5 o'clock in the evening and left at 9 in the morning. She frequently noticed him in the room, and for a while imagined that the man lived on bread and water, but one night a woman came to her door and was of questionable character, called at the building and asked for a room, saying she was married but a stranger in the city, and that her husband had left her, both being strangers here. She had no money, but wanted a room over night. She was accompanied by a man whom she said was her brother, and said that he was a doctor. Mrs. Blythe questioned the man in the meantime, and he denied being the woman's brother, or that she was married, but that she had been given a room. Wilson overheard the conversation, and as the landlady was about to turn the woman away, he opened his door, and under a card, "Give the woman this money," handing Mrs. Blythe \$5, and "give her a room," and as they were going away, he apparently satisfied. At no time did he appear sorry for his act, or anxious about himself, but at all times refused to write one single word in answer to his rash act. He left the building apparently as sane as any one in it, and at no time during his residence in the building did he give any one any cause to imagine that he was insane, altogether, it was one of the strangest events in the happenings of the city.

A Correction.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] In your issue of yesterday morning you credited Gen. E. P. Johnson, J. N. Gregory and Alf Cooper of testifying to my reputation, etc. In justice to those gentlemen, I wish to say you are in error, they did not so testify. A verdict was reached in my favor in five minutes. You are also in error as to my being in the court. The case was decided in my favor at that time. C. D. PLATT.

PERSONAL.

H. A. Rising and wife of Riverside are registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

H. C. Tonson and Mrs. M. Tonson of Shebina, Mo., are at the Nadeau.

Dr. A. D. Smith, L. G. Smith and J. D. Malter of Grand Island, Neb., are at the Nadeau.

A. Ellis and wife, W. H. Loudaker and wife and Mrs. Thompson and sister, San Francisco, are at the Nadeau.

Joseph Cook, a local contractor, has returned from San Diego, and is registered at the Nadeau. Mr. Cook is accompanied by his wife.

Col. F. A. Eastman has returned from his visit to Chicago, and is at home with his family at his residence on Washington street.

Among the arrivals at the Nadeau yesterday were A. Katz, St. Louis; J. C. Cantes, Reading, Mass.; and J. L. Tucker, Chicago.

Among the arrivals at the Nadeau yesterday were the following: Henry W. Witt, San Bernardino; D. J. Harding, Boston; M. A. Buyer, New York; Gildardo Gomez, Mexico; R. G. Phillips, Denver, Colo.; J. H. San Bernardino; G. J. Stacy, Chicago; H. Wallace, Alhambra; G. Brown, Pomona; A. M. Rockford, Riverside.

TOURISTS.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Fies, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fever, colds, and other ailments, and forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

EUCALYPTA, for headache, sour stomach.

Political Controversy.
If the fact of a democratic with four but no cents how many will it take to make up a Republican. Send answers, with remarks and suggestions, to the Arrowhead, Spruce Hotel, or come up and test the matter.

Coffee.
We buy our coffee, green and roast fresh every day. Try our fine Mocha and Java or Costa Rica, or old gold in tin. BOWEN & CHILDRESS, 538 and 540 S. Spring.

EUCALYPTA purifies the breath.

How to Be Happy.
Buy your groceries where you can get the best goods at the lowest cash prices. Bowen & Childress, 538 and 540 S. Spring.

Boots and Shoes.

FRENCH KID

TURN SOLE SHOES.
\$3.00.

LEWIS proposes to do the BIGGEST HOLIDAY BUSINESS ever known in this city, and the balance of the trade must stand from under. SOMETHING IS GOING TO DROP, and while the Shoe merchants will groan and growl over the policy of this House in cutting and slashing the prices of Holiday Goods.

LEWIS will, as usual, take the lead. LEWIS will do the cutting on prices, and LEWIS will do the business.

This is a sample of Gent's Embroidered Velvet Slipper, price \$1.25; Patent Leather backs. All Solid Leather.

Isn't it a Beauty? Don't you know that other stores ask two big silver dollars for this same Slipper, and then tell you it is a bargain?

THE KING OF BARGAINS.
\$1.25.

BUT YOU WANT TO SEE THE \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 SLIPPERS.

LEWIS will show you the most bewildering variety of styles and prices. From a Fine Slipper at \$1.00 to the Imported Plush and Alligator Slippers at \$5.00. LEWIS' Slipper Stock contains more Slippers than all the other stores combined. See the Show Windows. Learn the prices and remember "LEWIS LEADS."

But it isn't only in Slippers that LEWIS is cutting and slashing prices. Ladies' French Kid Turned Sole Shoes that other stores ask Five big round dollars for LEWIS sells at \$3.00. LEWIS sells Burt & Packard's Hand-sewed French Calf Gaiter Shoes at \$5.00. And everyone else wants \$7.00. LEWIS is the Leader and the balance of the trade mimic and copy, but LEWIS does the business.

Look Out for This Space, It Will Tell You an Interesting Story in a Few Days.

Ladies' HOUSE SLIPPERS, \$1.00.

LEWIS', THE LEADING SHOE HOUSE, 201 NORTH SPRING ST.

IT DON'T WORK.

SLAUGHTERING PRICES.

NEW STORE. - GEORGE J. BINDER - NEW GOODS, FURNITURE, RATTAN & REED GOODS.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY. NO. 223 BROADWAY. - (Opposite New City Hall.)

WILL BE ISSUED DECEMBER 10th:

ECHOES FROM ELF-LAND.

Little Boy Blue

—AND OTHER—

MODERN MOTHER-GOOSE MELODIES

BY ELIZA A. OTIS.

With Numerous Designs and Illustrations by W. Andrew.

A CHRISTMAS JUVENILE, 1890.

"ECHOES FROM ELF-LAND."

will embrace the following Juvenile Poems by the author of "OUR BOYS AND GIRLS" Department in the LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES, which has long proved so popular with the readers of that journal:

1. LITTLE BOY BLUE.

2. CINDERELLA.

3. LITTLE JACK HORNER.

4. BABY BUNTING.

5. JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

6. HO-K-A-BY-BABY.

7. THE CROWD PARTY.

8. THE MAN IN THE BRAMBLE-BUSH.

9. THE JOURNEY OF SANTA CLAUS.

All these modernized Mother Goose Melodies, and the other poems in the Little Book, will be handsomely illustrated, in purely original designs by our own artist. The book will be exquisitely printed in colors, on fine heavy tinted paper, and be superbly bound. It will make an elegant holiday souvenir, a peculiarly appropriate for a present to children.

PRICES (Postage Prepaid) PAPER, \$1; CLOTH, \$1.25; LEATHER, \$1.50.

Orders accompanied by the money may be sent direct to the author, to your bookseller, or to

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

W. H. Cook, cashier of the Granite Bank, this week purchased the twelve acres north of the Ladies' College, belonging to Mrs. W. N. Monroe, consideration \$7000. About eight acres of this land is set to orange trees, which are just nicely coming into bearing. There are also some other trees on the place. Mr. Cook is signing with Contractor J. Zimmerman for a handsome residence, which he will have built on the property this winter. This will make Mr. Cook a nice home.—(Monrovia Messenger.)

The corn crop in Nebraska is smaller than was anticipated. Corn is selling in Lincoln for from 50 to 53 cents per bushel. Farmers have nothing to feed with, and vast quantities of hogs, half fattened, are being rushed to market and sacrificed at very low prices. In many western counties there is much destitution. Many homesteads are heavily encumbered, and a few have been abandoned.

The Japan chestnut has a bright future in America. The only fault that can be found with the trees at present

is their price (80 cents to \$1 each). They grow as well on the same land as native chestnut trees and produce earlier. The nuts are very large and good. Sample trees at the Connecticut State Fair were very young, years from the season, and yet showed as high as thirty-four buds to the tree.

To Dry Rubber Boots.—At night put some pieces of an old coat or old woolen cloth in the oven and heat them good and hot, then fill the boots with them, and in the morning remove the cloth the boots will be found to be nice and dry.—Exchange.

Porter Bros. have purchased several crops of oranges in the Rivera district—about 50,000 boxes—at \$1.25 per box, delivered at the station.

Good budded orange trees bring \$2 each at Pomona. Duarte, Redlands, Riverside, and other points.

A Secret—Butter.

Don't buy oleomargarine, but go to 538 and 540 South Spring St., and get the best butter in the market always fresh at the lowest market price. BOWEN & CHILDRESS.

EUCALYPTA is sparkling, refreshing and pleasant.

Boots and Shoes.

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BUT YOU WANT TO SEE THE \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 SLIPPERS.

LEWIS will show you the most bewildering variety of styles and prices. From a Fine Slipper at \$1.00 to the Imported Plush and Alligator Slippers at \$5.00. LEWIS' Slipper Stock contains more Slippers than all the other stores combined. See the Show Windows. Learn the prices and remember "LEWIS LEADS."

But it isn't only in Slippers that LEWIS is cutting and slashing prices. Ladies' French Kid Turned Sole Shoes that other stores ask Five big round dollars for LEWIS sells at \$3.00. LEWIS sells Burt & Packard's Hand-sewed French Calf Gaiter Shoes at \$5.00. And everyone else wants \$7.00. LEWIS is the Leader and the balance of the trade mimic and copy, but LEWIS does the business.

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Little Boy Blue

—AND OTHER—

MODERN MOTHER-GOOSE MELODIES

BY ELIZA A. OTIS

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POSTAGE.—One cent extra foreign or domestic postage on the daily or weekly issues, when not exceeding twelve pages.

TELEPHONE.—MIRROR TELEPHONES.
Business Office, No. 274.
Editorial Rooms, No. 674.
Times-Mirror Printing House, No. 453.

The Times-Mirror Company,
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Entered at Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

The Times
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Vol. XVIII, No. 182
6762!

6823!
7264!

THE SHOWING OF "THE TIMES."

Advertisers Who Hire Newspaper Space Have a Right to Know the Circulation.

The daily average bona fide circulation of THE TIMES for the year ended September 30, 1890, was 6762 copies. The daily average circulation for the four weeks ended October 25, 1890, was 6823 copies. The daily average circulation for the four weeks ended November 25, 1890, was 7264 copies, as follows in detail:

For the week ended Nov. 9, 51,205
For the week ended Nov. 16, 48,270
For the week ended Nov. 23, 47,550
For the week ended Nov. 30, 56,370

Total, 203,395
Average per day for the 25 days, 7264

TELL THE STORY TO THE WORLD.

Valuable Facts About the Southern Country for Circulation.

THE TIMES will, within the next few days, publish a second edition of 15,000 copies of the supplement of Sunday, November 23, containing Charles Dudley Warner's article from Harper's Magazine on "Our Italy," and also his later sketch, "The Winter of Our Content." The two regular editions of over 8000 copies each, containing these valuable articles, have already been circulated, but the demand for extra copies has been sufficient to justify this special issue, of which 10,000 more copies have already been ordered. Orders are now being received at the business office of THE TIMES, and by mail, for this special edition at the rate of \$1.50 per 100, or \$15 per 1000. Citizens are requested to send in orders, as no more valuable literature than these articles, descriptive of Southern California, can be disseminated. The price is a mere bagatelle.

News from the Alaska explorers reports them in good health and hopeful.

MANY more renegades came in on the City Hall reservation yesterday and explained.

WITH two free coinage bills already introduced in the House, it is not likely that silver legislation will be overlooked at this session.

REPUBLICANS have been very active in the Netherlands since the death of the King. We may, at any time, learn that the Dutch have taken Holland.

JACK FROST has come to the aid of the whites in the Northwest. It takes a pretty enthusiastic ghost to dance with the thermometer at 25° below zero.

Now that the ground is wet, our farmers should not hesitate to plant all the potatoes they can. A Philadelphia commission man predicts that the price of "spuds" will reach \$4 a bushel.

WHILE the fur-seal catch in the Arctic is very small this season, the whale catch is very large, and it will be quite a bonanza to the fortunate whalers, as the wholesale price of whalebone is \$10,000 a ton.

REPORTS of the prevalence of diphtheria in Los Angeles have evidently been exaggerated. The total deaths from that disease last month, according to the official report of the health officer, were only 3. The total deaths for the month were 60, which is only a little over 14 per 1000. The present rainfall will undoubtedly improve the health of the city.

BRAZIL feels much gratified at the warm reception given to her warships in New York. Brazil may some day become a powerful republic. It has plenty of room to grow, for though larger than the United States, it does not contain as many people as New York and Pennsylvania. Much of the interior of the country is still as thoroughly a terra incognita as parts of Central Africa.

We referred yesterday to the enormous gross revenue of the Southern Pacific Company, which, for the past year, was over \$47,000,000. There is at least one private firm in this country whose receipts are larger than this. Armour, the meat packer, does a business of \$65,000,000 a year, and pays \$3,500,000 in wages. When we contemplate such figures, the anxiety of impetuous European nobles to marry American girls is explained.

A VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE.

The battle just fought to a finish in this city, resulting in the reflection of Mayor Hazard by a handsome majority over both his opponents shows a clean-cut victory for THE PEOPLE, as against factions—sometimes facetiously termed the "long-hairs" and "short-hairs."

The result clearly shows that the people themselves hold the balance of power, and all the power, when they choose to exercise it. This is a most gratifying state of affairs. It would be unfortunate for this city to fall into the hands of either the wing known as the "truly good" and still more so to the lower element, or utterly bad. The conservative middle ground is where our city government stands today, and where it should stand.

There is an element in every city composed of cranks and incapables, who have an insane itching to grasp the reins of power. Their intentions are unquestionably the best in the world, but there is a place not made with hands said to be paved with the bituminous rock of "good intentions," and we would undoubtedly reach that point very shortly, as a municipality, should these pharisaical politicians once succeed in securing a victory.

On the other hand there is the vicious element, which hangs about the purities of every city, free from fixed occupations and rank, with the desire to do evil. Under the wise and honest administration of our present Mayor, supported by a brave and honest department of police, that element has had its claws clipped and its fangs drawn, and the supreme satisfaction of all lovers of decency and all respecters of dignity. Under no previous Mayor has the police department been so free from scandals and dissensions as it has under that of Mayor Hazard, and if the general public know the inside facts as to the way things would be run now but for the honest men that are in office, they would be more proud than ever of the people's victory of Monday last.

Again we congratulate the city upon having escaped the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis by defeating both the cranks and criminals, either of which were threatening to the municipal peace of this beautiful and thriving metropolis of the South.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

The attention of the civilized world (which is a more or less consumptive world) is now concentrated upon the Berlin doctor who has astonished mankind by a discovery which, if genuine, may revolutionize medical ideas and medical practice in so far as they relate to the treatment of the dread disease.

Dr. Paul Giber, director of the New York Pasteur Institute, discusses in the North American Review the question as to what Dr. Koch's lymph may be. He says in part:

The liquid employed by Dr. Koch is perhaps only a concentrated solution of a special plasmic, extracted from the culture of the tuberculous bacillus. The action of plasmic injected under the skin of animals is generally slower than that which follows the injection of alkaloids. Dr. Koch's liquid injected in the same manner in man produces a variety of symptoms appearing only after four or five hours. This is perhaps an indication of what it is. In this hypothesis the plasmic injected consecutively during several weeks into the system would modify the medium of growth of the tuberculous bacillus so as to check its development. The cells of the organism, finding no more obstacles, would regain strength. That would explain why the plasmic injected efficaciously under the skin remains without effect when introduced through the digestive organs, as seen in the tuberculous patients who used by Dr. Koch. This difference of action does not exist in a similar degree in the case of metallic substances.

The nature of the lymph is the truth about the nature and real value of the antidote used by the illustrious German professor, and if the hope we have cherished is not a vain one, we shall perceive before long how important, from a social and economical standpoint, the cure of tuberculosis is. We shall perceive before long how important, from a social and economical standpoint, the cure of tuberculosis is. We shall perceive before long how important, from a social and economical standpoint, the cure of tuberculosis is.

The intense interest felt by mankind in this discovery is evidenced by the discussions going on and inquiries being made in all quarters of the civilized globe, and especially by the concentration of progressive physicians by the hundreds and thousands in the city of Berlin, which has suddenly become the Mecca of the consumptive. The virtue and the short-comings of Dr. Koch's remedy, whatever they may be, will be uncovered to the world before long.

THE SEIZURE OF AFRICA.

In the North American Review for December the Marquis de Lorne has a timely article on "The Partition of Africa," from which this passage is taken:

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world was there such a rapid pouring-out of men's goods; for, of course, the natives have not been represented at any of the conferences that have been held in the distant capitals of the invading white men. Yet these natives are in number as the sands of the sea, and it is over no scattered series of bands, such as existed in America in the case of the Indians, that dominion is to be exercised, but over organized peoples and confederacies, turns of the world's place, 1000 men in dusky array of battle. Truly it is a wonderful phenomenon—this pouring of northern eagles and lions upon the abodes and ruins of the black man. And why is it? Oh, for their good of course! We shall stop their mauling and enslaving each other, and they ought to be grateful, and would be so if they only knew what usefulness intentions we one and all of us have!

Now, if the native sons of the Dark Continent could only get a hint from their brothers of the Great Republic, go into politics and start a party of their own, how quick the foreign spoilers would be brought to term! The "Northern eagles and lions" would be compelled to conciliate the colored vote or move out of the country.

THE BATTLE OF THE RAIN.

Behind the peaks of blue that loom against the eastern horizon, the clouds have been rendezvousing for many days.

The soft winds blew from the "ocean of peace," and the mists drifted upon them, reinforcing the rain battalions until their ranks were

filled, and a forward movement was auspicious.

"Then the commander, 'East-wind,' gave the order, 'Forward,' and over the peaks of blue the dun clouds marched in solid phalanx, forming a line of battle across the pelucid depths of sky, shutting it out from the eyes of the dwellers in the lands of the sunny south.

When all the lines were solid and solidly supported, the great Commander-in-Chief, "who rides upon the storm," ordered the battle to begin. But the powder was smokeless, and the minnie balls were rain-drops which fell upon the defenseless world in humid showers.

For hours and hours the cloud-ranks poured their volleys into the green-uniformed lines of orchard with their buttons of orange, until the missiles from the sky became like the life-blood of men, sinking into the loamy soil and fattening the earth.

Soon from the world's great bosom of brown will spring the luscious grasses, the leaves take on an added lustre, the scented tree lines grow brighter and the world be gay.

For by the battles that are waged by Nature, as in the battles fought by man, the atmosphere seems swept of cobwebs and ugly things, so that when the rainbow of peace springs its arch across the sky, the world is better and life is sweeter for the conflict that has passed.

The glorious rain has come, at length, and in quantity sufficient to make the most long-visaged farmer "jubilant," and silence the dismal prophecies of the chronic croaker, who foresees a dry season whenever the country is not flooded by the coming of Thanksgiving Day. Besides putting the land in good condition for crops, the rain does good service to city residents by purifying the air, relieving it of the surplus of electricity which it has been charged during the dry weather and cleansing our filthy gutters. 'Tis true it also finds out the weak spots in our streets and roofs, but such minor discomforts are more than counterbalanced by the knowledge that a steady, soaking downfall of rain at this season of the year goes far to insure a good yield of crops, on land that depends on heaven for moisture, and consequent good times for all in Southern California.

The rumored big railroad consolidations have again aroused much discussion in the press on the subject of Government ownership of the roads. Since the Farmers' Alliance has attained such power, the question is likely to come before Congress in tangible form, ere long. The main objection to the plan is that it would increase the already large list of Government employees by over 700,000 men. With the extension of the Civil Service system, this danger will, however, be lessened. In any case, the question is bound to come up, and should be carefully discussed in all its aspects, before a decision is arrived at.

WHAT about the project for utilizing the water in the Los Angeles river, above and below its bed, by means of a submerged dam, which was broached by a correspondent of THE TIMES a few weeks ago? If we really have at our doors the power to drive the wheels of a score of factories, and irrigate thousands of acres of land it is surely criminal negligence not to try and make use of it. The proposition might at least be investigated. What have some of our experienced local engineers to say about it? We shall be pleased to print any practical communications on the subject.

The great importance attached by the Irish party in England to the opinion of Irish-Americans on the Parnell question shows what a prominent position the Irish population of the United States occupies in the minds of Home Rule agitators. This is not remarkable, considering that a large portion of the money for the support of Home Rule agitation is contributed from this country, and that, since 1851, over three millions and a quarter of people have left Ireland, a large proportion of whom have come to the United States.

The Board of Supervisors should take steps to prevent disorders which are quite likely to arise in many places on the city limits, on Sundays, as soon as the Sunday moon-closing ordinance goes into effect. Preparations are already being made to open up quite a number of Sunday drinking places, just outside the city limits.

The meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance in Florida will be watched with much interest by politicians throughout the country. The Alliance has sprung into power in a day, as it were. The future of the movement depends very much upon whether farmers or politicians keep control of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.—The rain affected the attendance at this theater last night to some extent, but there was no falling off in the performance and the various specialties in which John and I abound were given with the utmost vim, eliciting the usual applause. The place will be given each evening this week and also at a Saturday matinee.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—The ponies and dogs trained by Mr. Gentry afford an entertainment unique of its kind, and well worth seeing. The man who can teach a dog to turn a back-somersault is evidently a successful student of canine adaptability. This trick, however, is not the only one which is quite as wonderful. The performance will be continued the remainder of the week, including the usual Saturday matinee.

Next week Frank Daniels is billed to appear in Little Puck.

Newsagents Barred Out. (San Francisco Cal.)

Col. Markham, it is said, has a peculiar aversion to the reading of newspapers, and he is credited with having said that from the time he entered the contest for the gubernatorial nomination until after the election he did not read a single paper of any description. Some of his friends once took upon themselves, while the campaign was at its height, to call his attention to certain criticisms of the press, and he answered them by relating the story of the two Irishmen just over, who for the first time, while traveling through the country, heard some frogs croaking in a pond.

course the noise was new to them, and one of them went ahead to make a reconnaissance. He crawled up to the edge of the pond, and looking about him, was unable to discover any cause for the peculiar sounds. Hastening back to his companion he said: "Never mind, Jerry, it's nothing at all; it's only a noise."

THE MUSKRAT TRAPPER.

(A CALIFORNIA LIE.)
One time I know a rancher in the south end of the county,
Who took to catching muskrats for to get the county bounty,
But as this county never had not 'ary a muskrat in it,
That rancher didn't roll in wealth, you bet, in a holy minute.

But he was the most industrious cuss (in a obstinate direction)
That I have ever known of, or heard anybody mention,
And though he had a ranch that, tilled, would make a business last to a't,
He became all tabbergered by a gittin' the muskrat itch.

Oh, such a ranch that tilled had, as I have intimated—
A ripplin' creek run through it—water on contaminated,
And such an thick and black and loamy 's ever you did see
Anywhere along this coast-line that butts ag'in the sea.

You see that rancher once picked up a piece of 'ome Eastern sheet
Which said that 'certain muskrats was a business last to a't,
He 'bought the sheet and black and loamy 's ever you did see
Anywhere along this coast-line that butts ag'in the sea.

And so he went to settin' traps along that creek of his'n,
To ketch a muskrat here unknown (unless he came in prison);
And all this time that ranch of his was lyin' there neglected,
A waitin' for his plan of gettin' rich to be perfected.

Which his big alfalfa patches turned all brown
For want of water—
His stock got thin and scrawny, and his gates began to totter.
His header fell to pieces, and his shinin' plows got rusty.

And he had stored away got weevily and musty.
His clothes also grew seedy as the summer-time was wavin',
And his roof leaked bad, as he found out when it started to rain.

But such a muskrat trapper,
Which he never caught a muskrat, but the rain it kept a drappin'.

And then of course that rancher done what you see so many do'n,
He put a mortgage on the ranch—a plaster to his ruin.

For he couldn't pay the interest when that little bad came due,
And he couldn't pay the principal, as the big fool ought to know.

Which I said, though hardly needful—that ere rancher lost his ranch,
For a mortgage is a cancer, 't a place to place a root and branch—
A man may dodge a railroad train or ride a Southern Oregon, and Northern California; elsewhere it has fallen, especially in Western Nevada. Rain has fallen throughout the Pacific coast.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.
The Railroad Well Prepared for a Battle with Snow.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] There has been a steady heavy rain here, accompanied by thunder and hail. The rain has caused rejoicing among the farmers.

Snow fell in considerable quantities in the Sierra Nevada and at Truckee. It was blowing a gale this morning with the thermometer at the freezing point and snow falling. Four inches fell last evening, but this was surpassed at the summit, where the fall was eight inches, and at Cisco, where an even foot is reported. At Emigrant Gap there was six inches of snow at the close of the morning report. The snow extended down to Blue Cañon, where an inch of snow fell, followed by six hours' rain. At Auburn the report is that the Colfax 1.50 of an inch of rain fell, making a total for the season of 4.85, against 21.35 at an even date last year. The fall at Auburn is 1.20, and at Rocklin 1.10.

At Rocklin (Cal.) Dec. 3.—It has stormed steadily since last night, raining principally during the night. Eighteen inches of snow has fallen during the day and four feet at the summit, the barometer (22.40) being the lowest since Dec. 1. It is snowing and blowing hard from Alta to Verda.

Headlight snow plows are running ahead of passenger trains and the rotary plows at Blue Cañon and Truckee are ready for instant use. The snow sheds are in perfect condition, and Trainmaster Ogler says that the mountain division is more thoroughly equipped for fighting snow than ever before since the road was constructed. Blockades are believed to be practically impossible.

SISSON (Cal.) Dec. 3.—Rain and snow have been falling here for the past twenty-four hours. One foot of snow has already fallen, and the plow is in readiness to start out on the California and Oregon railroads if it should be needed.

CAIRO (Nev.) Dec. 3.—Torrents of rain fell during the night, which changed to snow and sleet today, breaking in the afternoon. This evening it set in again, snow falling in some places. The latest advice from Lake Tahoe gives eighteen inches and still snowing heavily. It will probably reach three feet in depth.

DUNSMUIR (Cal.) Dec. 3.—It has been raining and snowing here since yesterday noon. Snow now covers the ground and the indications are for a big storm. The big cyclone snow plow is ready for immediate use.

OVER THE STATE.
The Rainfall Accompanied by Heavy Winds—The Precipitation.

AUBURN, Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] It commenced raining last evening and has rained steadily since. About 1 inch has fallen; for the season about 2 inches. Rain is greatly needed.

MODESTO, Dec. 3.—Rain began falling at 3 o'clock this morning. Up to 7 a. m. .77 of an inch fell. The total for the season is 2.00 inches. Rain is much needed.

NEWMAN, Dec. 3.—Rain commenced falling early this morning. Up to 10 o'clock .47 of an inch had fallen.

HOLLISTER, Dec. 3.—Nearly five-hundredths of an inch of rain fell last night, making about two inches for the season. Plowing will begin at once in Hollister Valley, while in the southern portion of the county where more rain has fallen, much land has already been plowed and sowed. A large acreage will be put to cereals, while hundreds of acres will be put into trees and vines.

NAPA, Dec. 3.—Rain fell last night amounting to two and a half inches in ten hours. A thunder-storm and hail-storm were experienced about 10 o'clock today. It is still raining hard.

Dr. Mary is Better.
OSWEGO (N. Y.) Dec. 3.—Dr. Mary Walker's condition is much improved.

A GENERAL STORM.

Heavy Rains Reported in All Parts of the State.

A Dangerous Sea Outside of the San Francisco Harbor.

Several Feet of Snow in the Higher Portions of the Sierras.

No Damage and Much Good Will Be Done by the Prevailing Showers—Heavy Winds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] The rainfall which began last night continued today at many points in California north of Los Angeles with a prospect of becoming general throughout the State. The rain is generally welcome at the present time, and little or no regret is expected to result from its continuance. The fall in this city was unusually heavy before daybreak this morning, and continued at intervals during the day. The harbor was so rough that several vessels destined for sea today were unable to cross the bar and were obliged to return to their moorings. Snow has fallen in the Sierra Nevada Mountains ranging from four inches at Truckee to a foot in depth at Cisco, and at noon was still falling. A strong wind has been blowing outside the harbor at this city all day, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon reached a velocity of fifty-six miles per hour. Five schooners and a small steamer, and the Pacific Mail steamer San José, for Panama, which attempted to leave port today, were compelled to put back on account of the bar breaking and strong southwest winds.

The Signal Service issued the following bulletin at 6 o'clock this evening: The barometer has fallen in all districts, especially in Northern California and Western Nevada. It is highest in Southern California and Southern Arizona, and lowest in Western Oregon. The cyclone of yesterday is moving slowly southward and is now central on the southwest coast of Oregon, accompanied by dangerous gales and heavy rains. The progress of the cyclonic center is very slow, which will, of necessity, prolong the period of rain and high winds. From present indications the direction of the path of the progressive movement will be east, southeast across Southern Oregon and Northern California. The temperature has risen slightly in Oregon and Northwestern California; elsewhere it has fallen, especially in Western Nevada. Rain has fallen throughout the Pacific coast.

THE PUGILISTS.
CORBETT AND SLAVIN WILL FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Australian Agrees to the San Francisco Man's Proposition.—A Forfeit Posted by Corbett.

By Telegraph to The Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] James J. Corbett, the San Francisco pugilist, sent a dispatch to New Orleans tonight which seems to indicate the probability of a fight between himself and Frank P. Slavin within the next few months.

Two weeks ago Charles Stenzil, Corbett's manager, telegraphed the Olympic Club of New Orleans that Corbett had accepted the offer of the club to fight Slavin to a finish for \$6000, and requested the club to cable the acceptance to Slavin, and secure the latter's answer. Corbett received a telegram today from Charles Noel of the Olympic Club stating that Slavin accepted, providing Corbett would wage \$2500 as a side bet, and deposit a forfeit of \$1000. Corbett tonight telegraphed Noel that the money required for a forfeit by Slavin had been posted, and that the match must be fought before April 15 next. Stenzil also notified the sporting editor of a New York paper that he had telegraphed him \$1000 to bind the match between Corbett and Slavin.

Jack Dempsey arrived in this city tonight from Portland. He will remain a few days and then leave for New Orleans, where he will fight Fitzsimmons on January 14.

TEA-BROKERS ASSIGN.

Richard M. Montgomery & Co. Go.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] The evening papers say that at the regular auction sale of tea today, Richard M. Montgomery & Co. announced that the firm was in the course of liquidation, owing to the late financial stringency, and had been put into the hands of a receiver. It was further announced that a stock company, to be called the Richard M. Montgomery Auction and Commission Company, will be immediately organized. Montgomery said that the creditors were entirely satisfied with the arrangement. George S. Cool, president of the American Tea Exchange National Bank, is receiver. Richard M. Montgomery & Co. are the largest auction brokers in the tea trade.

Arrival of the King.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The United States flagship Charleston was sighted several miles off the entrance to the harbor this evening, having just arrived from Honolulu with King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands aboard.

A strong southwest wind is blowing at the heads and the bar is breaking badly, the Charleston will not attempt to enter the harbor until morning.

Refuses to Divulge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—James C. Beasley, treasurer of the Burlington railroad, was brought into the Federal Court this afternoon for refusing to answer questions before the Federal Grand Jury, and his refusal to produce the books and papers of the company. The jury is trying to discover whether the road is violating the Interstate Commerce Law by giving certain shippers rebates.

Robbed a Wealthy Widow.

CHARLESTOWN (W. Va.) Dec. 3.—Yesterday robbers entered the house of Mrs. Cary, a wealthy widow, residing at Sewell, took her from bed, bound and gagged her, and secured \$1,000. Two of the robbers were subsequently captured, but soon after escaped, and in the exchange of shots that followed, a man named Masok was shot dead.

The Difficulty Settled.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 3.—The crisis in the Ministry arose from a dispute between President Ponce de Albuquerque and the cabinet regarding the punishment of the officers of the Tribunal. The difficulty has been settled.

THE ALLIANCE.

Resolutions Adopted Condemning the Lodge Bill.

The Action of the Convention Meets With Strong Opposition.

A Lottery Amendment to the Constitution Favored.

Senator Stanford's Bill for the Loaning of Money to the Farmers to Be Discussed Today.

By Telegraph to The Times.

OCALA (Fla.) Dec. 3.—[By The Associated Press.] The session of the morning session of the Farmers' Alliance was when President Livingston of the Georgia Alliance arose to a question of privilege and denounced as infamously false the insinuation in a certain newspaper, timed at Dr. McCune and himself, and even at President Polk, in connection with the recent sectional contest in Georgia. He demanded the appointment of a fair and impartial committee to thoroughly investigate the charges. President Polk and Dr. McCune also spoke, and it was decided that a committee of investigation be appointed, to consist of one member of each State delegation, to make a thorough and searching investigation in accordance with the demand of the gentlemen concerned.

At the afternoon session McCallister of Mississippi introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that the President of the United States, in his annual message recommends and urges the immediate passage of the Lodge Bill; that said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union and its passage will be fatal to the autonomy of the State and the cherished liberties of the citizens; that said bill is partisan in speech and will be partisan in application, thus revolutionizing the hoary ghost of sectional estrangement; that the Alliance has declared against sectionalism; that the firesides of the farmers of the North, East, South and West are citadels around which battles are being fought, and to the end that victory may crown the crusade and fraternity and unity reign, be it resolved by the National Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, in national council assembled, that we do most solemnly protest against the passage of said bill, and most earnestly petition our Senators to employ all legal means to prevent the defeat of this unpatriotic measure, which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country.

McCallister made a strong speech in favor of the resolution.

Delegate Denny said that he regarded the introduction of the resolution as untimely; that there was largely prevalent at the North a feeling that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen their opinion and check the growth of the Alliance in the North and East.

A delegate from Illinois expressed the sentiment that he feared the adoption of the resolution would confirm the charge that the Farmers' Alliance is a partisan body. The Alliance, he says, is getting a grip in the West and in localities where Republican sentiment is strong. The resolutions would tend to throw it into political disrepute and stop its expansion over the States in the West and Northwest.

After several other speeches, however, McCallister's motion to adopt the resolution was carried by a unanimous vote. A resolution was also adopted denouncing the Louisiana Lottery as a blow at American civilization and morals, and asking for the submission of the people of America to an amendment to the American Constitution prohibiting the operation of lotteries in any State.

A resolution will be offered tomorrow endorsing Senator Stanford's bill for loaning money to farmers at 2 per cent. interest, mortgages to run for thirty years.

Fell Down a Shaft.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Ex-Congressman Isaac M. Jordan accidentally fell down an elevator shaft this morning, and was instantly killed.

Now Ready for Delivery.—The Times Premium Atlas of the World. A complete five-dollar atlas of the world free of cost. This is what the Times-Mirror Company offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE DAILY TIMES—\$10.20 in the city or \$9.00 by mail. The same offer is made for five subscribers to THE DAILY TIMES—\$50.00 in cash. When the atlas is sent by mail thirty cents postage will be added. This atlas has been specially published upon the order

A COMPROMISE.

Parnell's Temporary Retirement Agreed Upon.

The Breach in the Irish Party About to be Healed.

Dr. Koch Will Startle the World With Another Discovery.

His Remedy Found to be Effective for Two Contagious Diseases—The Argentine Debt Problem.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The meeting of Irish Nationalists to further consider the question of Parnell's leadership of the Irish party reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon. During the proceedings Parnell announced that the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons had granted the Irish members the use of a committee-room until 7 o'clock. Healy disputed that the official had no right to determine the length of the deliberations, and requested that he be notified to that effect. Parnell declined to send the proposed message as impertinent. Objection was raised to telegrams from individuals being received during the proceedings. During the discussion a telegram, personal to Parnell, was read. Sexton said that he would persist to the end in opposition to Parnell, despite the rudely attacks made upon himself.

A dispatch was read declaring that the tenants on the Smith-Barry estates were with Dillon and O'Brien in opposition to Parnell. A telegram from the Belfast branch of the National League was read, declaring that its members would have no leader but Parnell. Sexton, who represents the western division of Belfast, said that if the opinion of the Belfast Nationalists was not contrary to his he would resign. Clancy said that he had a proposal to make, which he hoped would insure the solution of the difficulty. A conversation ensued, which resulted in an adjournment until tomorrow, when it is expected a compromise will be arranged which will lead to entirely new developments.

Clancy's motion involves the temporary retirement of Parnell, subject to certain conditions being exacted from Gladstone in connection with his promised home-rule scheme. Clancy's proposal has raised the hope among the Nationalists that a unanimous settlement will be effected. Liberal circles, however, do not share this hope, the attitude and front of the opposition regarding Parnell being resolute and unyielding.

Parnell has decided to state explicitly whether he will retire from the leadership, but has asked a day in which to consider Clancy's proposal, which was cleverly designed in Parnell's interest, with the double object of gaining time and putting the Sexton side further in the wrong in the event of the almost certain refusal of Gladstone to give the required pledges.

The News has published a letter from President Evans of the Liverpool Reform Club, who says that Parnell conversed freely with him of the meeting at Hawarden, evidently being much impressed with Gladstone's cordiality, and more still with the thoroughness of the Liberal leaders' proposals concerning Ireland, which, Parnell said, went further than proposals from any great English statesman could be expected to go, and meant a most satisfactory solution of the Irish problem.

THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

Sentiment on the Leadership Question Equally Divided.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Poor law guardians of Stronstown, Carrick and Boyle, have withdrawn their confidence in Parnell. The Town Council of Maryborough has adopted a resolution supporting Parnell. The opinion of the Nationalists in County Tyrone in favor of Parnell is growing stronger. William Reynolds, who represents the Eastern division, has been summoned by his constituents to resign if he does not support Parnell.

At a meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy at the residence of Archbishop Walsh today, it was resolved to issue a manifesto, declaring that the archbishop and bishops of Ireland consider Parnell unfit to remain leader of the Irish party. The objections to Parnell are based on moral grounds, but it is also the opinion of the Hierarchy that his continuance in the leadership would inevitably cause disunion in the party.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

CORK, Dec. 3.—The Nationalist members of the municipal council have adopted, by a vote of 21 to 9, a resolution expressing confidence in Parnell and urging him not to recognize any action by his opponents adverse to himself. The resolution was passed after a very hot and noisy debate. The Catholic bishop of Elphin, county Roscommon, has called upon Parnell to resign.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

A Warm Welcome Greets the Nationalist Envoys.

DAYTON (O.), Dec. 3.—The Irish envoys Gill and Sullivan arrived from Chicago tonight, and were escorted by a large procession to the Opera-house, where they addressed a large audience of Irish-Americans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Irish county organizations held a great mass meeting tonight, subscribed \$1500 for the relief of famine-sufferers in Ireland and adopted a resolution endorsing Parnell and declaring that nothing less than the demands he has made upon the Liberal leaders on their advent to power will satisfy the Irish people.

In the Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—In the Commons today the Irish Land Purchase Bill passed its second reading—298 to 130. Parnell's followers voted with the government.

ARGENTINE SECURITIES.

A Plan to Place the Republic's Debt on a Firm Basis.

funding of the coupons of the national and external bonds of the republic for three years, during which time the greatest possible amount of inflated paper currency will be withdrawn and burned. This will give breathing time and prevent the stoppage of payment of interest. The proposed new funded bonds will be secured by customs. The committee comes to the conclusion that if exchange were only at par or went at a moderate premium, the Argentine government could be pronounced solvent.

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

Prof. Koch's Remedy Effective for Several Other Diseases.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Sir Joseph Lister, in a speech at King's College, on his return from Berlin, announced that within a month the world would be startled by two discoveries. He said that Koch's consumption cure hinted at, and involved the cure and prevention of two of the most terrible contagious diseases. Prof. Koch had practically concluded the work of discovery, but desired to make further tests.

Went Down With All Hands.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—Intelligence is received tonight of a fearful disaster in the Bay of Fundy. A schooner was capsized and went down with all hands. The disaster occurred in the afternoon and was witnessed by parties on the land, but owing to the heavy storm they were unable to render any assistance. The identity of the schooner is unknown.

A New French Loan.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the report of the Budget Committee agreeing to the conversion of the thirty-years bonds and the liquidation of the bonds into 3 per cent. redeemable rentes, which will be exchanged at the Public Savings Bank for 3 per cent. perpetuities. The new loan will amount to \$83,000,000.

Mrs. Peary Convinced.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The trial of Mrs. Nellie Peary for the murder of Mrs. Hogg, wife of the London porter, and her child, resulted today in a sentence of death. The murder was committed October 24, when Mrs. Hogg visited Mrs. Peary to remonstrate against the latter's intimacy with Hogg.

Frozen on the Steppes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Advices from Orenburg, Eastern Russia, state that the temperature suddenly fell from 3° of warmth to 30° of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels and thirty kirgzes who were riding across the Steppes were frozen to death.

The Ethiopia Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, New York for Glasgow, concerning whose safety much anxiety has been felt, being several days overdue, passed Tory Island this morning. Her shaft was broken.

Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Nova Scotia, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Fulda, New York for Bremen.

The Ethiopia Docked.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The disabled steamer Ethiopia was towed into Inver Bay by the Oregon this morning.

Doesn't Give Lease Now.

"The giving of leases to all sorts of tenants is not so prevalent as it used to be," a real estate agent said. "Experience has shown that a tenant whose financial responsibility is limited to a moderate income cannot be held to the provisions of a lease, and that most tenants take advantage of this fact. The law of this state favors the married man who has no property but whose household effects and is dependent on an income for his living. In fact, the owners of houses and flats rarely sue tenants who break their leases nowadays, and rarely recover anything when they do."

"I used a man recently who had occupied one of my flats and had given it up a year before the lease expired. He did not even defend the suit. When I had him summoned in supplementary proceedings he testified that his income no more than paid his living expenses, and that his household effects belonged to his wife. He was released, and now I can whistle to recover my judgment."

A rule tenants want leases, but we don't give them if we can avoid doing so with ordinary apartments. We have come to the conclusion that only the owners are bound by the provisions of the leases, while the tenants do as they please about observing them."—New York Sun.

England's Taste in Smoking.

The English cigars are made of American tobacco, but fail in manipulation according to our standard. They look bright and "wooden" rather than like a natural leaf product. When cigars were introduced into England they all came from Cuba, and this being before the days of steam the goods were five or six weeks in transit, packed in the vessel's hold with no ventilation. The cigars being made in a humid climate, packed while fresh, fermented and generated a fungus (like mites in cheese), which tasted very bitter when smoked, utterly destroying their value. It was then discovered that by subjecting the cigars to the dry heat of a kiln the life of the fungus was destroyed and the cigar became smokable.

It is owing to this fact that the English insist on "dry" cigars to the present day, and pinch them to see if they crackle before they buy them. The cigar dealers knowing this mark a date on the bottom of a cigar box when fresh stock is received, but the date marked is six months back, so a box marked Oct. 1, 1889, would be received by the dealer April 1, 1890.—New York Telegram.

The Boy Got It Afterward.

A certain Dexter man isn't a success as a mouster. Furthermore, he has a young son who has shown himself shockingly deficient in the way of compassion for the suffering. The other morning a mouse crept cautiously from the open door of the hallway. The man of the house grabbed a broom, carefully poised his weapon and launched a mighty blow at the venturesome rodent. As he struck his toe caught in a rug and away he went, head first, bump, thump, bang to the bottom of the cellar stairs.

As he was trying to remember whether 'twas last year or day before tomorrow he became conscious of a face peering over the door sill, a face squinted with a twist of demonic glee. A pause and then the shrill voice of his youngest child, "Dye git 'im, d-a-a-d!"—Dexter.

ON THE SLOPE.

A Fresno Rancher Defends His Wife's Honor.

The Woman's Assailant Killed by Her Young Husband.

Two Men Injured in an Arizona Boiler Explosion.

Defenseless Females Attacked on a Fresno Ranch in the Absence of Their Protector—Swift Retribution.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The Chronicle's special from Fresno says Frank Bogard, a young man not twenty years of age, came to Fresno today from Karne's ranch, where he is employed, and surrendered to the Sheriff, stating that he had shot and killed George Hickey, another employe on the ranch. Bogard is married to the daughter of A. S. Bradway, who has charge of the ranch. Young Bogard returned to the ranch at an early hour this morning from a visit to Fresno and found his wife and her sister sitting up and in an evident state of alarm. His wife told him that Hickey had tried to assault her sister. Bogard says that the three remained in the room until daylight, and then Hickey called him into the room and compelled him to drink a quart of wine by holding a pick-axe over his head. Hickey then demanded Bogard's pistol and started to the house to get it. Bogard also started for the house, and arriving before Hickey, he secured a Winchester, and ordered Hickey to halt several times. The latter paid no attention to him, and Bogard finally fired, killing him. Bogard says that he believes Hickey intended to kill him and assault the women.

A BOILER BURST.

Two Men Badly Injured by an Explosion in Arizona.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The boiler of an alfalfa threshing outfit exploded near Tempe this morning, the shell of the boiler flying 600 feet. Engineer Thomas Green was thrown several hundred feet and his leg and arm broken. It is feared he may die from internal injuries. James Stinson, owner of the farm upon which it occurred, was struck by a flue and badly burnt. The boiler was old and rusted. It is thought that the water was allowed to get too low.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE UNFORTUNATE.

The Strange Story of Eva Virgin's Short Life.

Florence Brangeline Virgin, or Eva Koch, or Evelyn Gregory, as she has been variously called, is a remarkably beautiful girl who has succeeded in accumulating more mystery about herself in her short life of seven or twelve years than most people do in a long life.

Her first notable appearance was after she had run away from home in Cincinnati. She was given a home by Mrs. Catherine Lill, to whom she told a most pitiful story of abuse by a man and woman who had adopted her. Alice E. Virgin, broker at No. 15 William street, New York, made legal application for the child, declaring that her father or stepfather, Virgin, was a convict in Missouri, and that he had obtained the child by contract with her mother, who was in destitute circumstances. To Mrs. Lill he admitted that his wife was "too severe with the child," but as he produced articles of adoption and a surrender by her mother the court gave her to him.

She had previously run away, taking refuge with a Mrs. Pfeiffer at Evanville and exhibiting bruises which she said Mrs. Koch had made with a heavy horsewhip. From Mrs. Pfeiffer she wrote a most affecting letter to her mother, who was in New York, and who was then a broker at No. 15 William street, New York, but residing in Brooklyn, whom she called "uncle." His wife went to Cincinnati, and so the case came again before the courts.

This time Druggist Keck alleged that the girl was 19 years old instead of 10, and she had claimed that the convict Virgin was not her father, but his wife's first husband, and that he, Koch, believed the name to be Gregory or McGregory.

Mrs. Virgin, of New York, then told her story to the effect that the criminal Virgin was a brother of her husband and the "black sheep" of the family; that her husband had spent many thousands of dollars to keep his brother out of the penitentiary, but had finally given him up. Five years ago this child and her mother had lived with them some time in Brooklyn and they wanted them to remain, but the mother felt it her duty to go west to her husband. She had never heard the Gregory story and believed Eva to be her husband's niece.

Outside the court the story was circulated and largely believed that a fortune had been left to Eva in England (this has a familiarly romantic sound), and that the Brooks were being paid to keep her in retirement. The court room was packed when the case came up, and when the child told of her treatment by the Kochs many of the women shed tears. The child's mother finally came to the front, and declared that she wanted the Virgin, of New York, to have the child. Judge Bates issued an order to that effect, and the beautiful, youthful unfortunate now has a good home in Brooklyn. Incidentally it may be added that her father is again in jail in St. Louis awaiting trial for a recent crime.

Death Calls a Halt.

Deadly consumption has accomplished what detectives and prison walls could not do in banishing the head of "Pete" Mc-

Cartney, king of counterfeiters, who died the other day in the Ohio penitentiary. In the days when counterfeiting was more common and profitable than at present McCartney earned the title of king among those engaged in manufacturing spurious money. His right to it can hardly be disputed, for one of his government bonds was cashed in Washington, and the holder of the genuine bond of the same number was arrested for counterfeiting. Some of his government bank notes were also undistinguishable except by treasury experts. McCartney was no ordinary man. Although a vulgar criminal in his teens and a noted safe blower he was a good engraver and made the art a study. He was also expert in making engraving tools and bank note paper, and added to his dexterity of

touch the utmost courage and daring. He once jumped from a train going thirty miles an hour to escape from captivity. At another time, while in a cell in St. Louis, he manufactured a key out of a common tin cup and a spoon, released several fellow criminals, and led them in an escape through a tunnel.

In the finer art of engraving and printing he was by all odds the master in his time. Before the war he and his gang circulated large quantities of state bank bills, and the chief feature about them was their superiority in design and finish. A man whose work and methods were so well known necessarily had to cover his tracks with the greatest ingenuity. At one time he was a sutler in the Union army, again a soldier in the ranks, and at another time he issued large quantities of spurious government currency of fractional denominations from an obscure Texas town.

McCartney was last arrested for counterfeiting in 1888, and was serving a ten years sentence when he died.

WOMEN IN MEN'S CLUBS.

Some Swell New York and Boston Clubs Make Special Provision for Them.

A veritable revolution is slowly taking place in the realm of clubdom. If any one had suggested the possibility of ladies being received in aristocratic men's clubs a few years ago he would have been considered a most promising candidate for Bodiam. Despite this fact, two of the most fashionable and exclusive clubs in New York city and one club of the same character in Brooklyn make provision for the reception and entertainment of the wives and daughters of their members; a third New York club will soon be added to the list of the clubs which have sanctioned the innovation, and other clubs are looking in that direction.

The revolution was started by the famous Somerset club, of Boston, than which there is no more exclusive and conservative club organization in America. This club among clubs decided about eight years ago to fit up a suite of rooms exclusively for the accommodation of ladies, and provided a private entrance to this suite of rooms, which are entirely isolated from other parts of the club. The wife or daughter of a member was permitted to introduce other ladies as her guests, the sole restriction being that she should in her own handwriting enter the names of her guests in a book kept for the purpose. The innovation won the immediate approval of the social circles so largely represented in the Somerset club, and speedily became one of the distinctive features of that organization.

When the Hamilton club, of Brooklyn, was incorporated it adopted this feature, and shortly after, when the Lawyers' club was established in the Equitable building, the same system was adopted on a much broader scale. The Lawyers' club set aside private dining rooms, a dining room for ladies, a ladies' parlour and bath room for the use of wives and daughters of its members, and subsequently placed them in charge of experienced ladies' maids, who are always in attendance. No gentleman is ever admitted to these rooms unless he is accompanied by a lady. Upon his election to the Lawyers' club a member fills out a blank with the names of the ladies of his family to whom he wishes to have the privileges of the club extended.

The names so entered are copied upon a register, and thereafter the freedom of the suite of rooms set apart for the use of their sex. They can gain admittance to these rooms at any time during the day; can meet other ladies there, or appointment, can lunch or dine there, or can entertain friends at luncheon if they so desire. No check is ever presented to them, but the amount of indebtedness which they incur is charged to the member of the club at whose instance they are introduced.

The somewhat remarkable departure has worked admirably, and has given entire satisfaction to the most conservative members of the club. A somewhat similar custom is in vogue at the rooms of the Riding club, and there, too, it has met with favor. Although the fact is not generally known, a proposition to buy the house on Twenty-first street, next to the Dix property, on which the annex to the Union club is now building, and to fit it up for the use of the wives and daughters of the Union club members, was launched at the time of the Union club's acquisition of the Dix property.

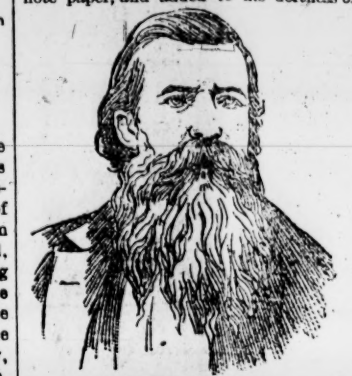
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FAMOUS FOR FASTING.

A Man Who Seems to Be Able to Exist Without Food.

Will Signor Succu succumb? Such has been the leading question among physiologists in New York city for some time as the famous faster has been making his test of forty-five days without food. He did forty days in London, and nearly equal terms in other foreign cities, but promised forty-five days' abstinence in New York, as Dr. Tanner had already done forty days.

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McCartney, king of counterfeiters, who died the other day in the Ohio penitentiary. In the days when counterfeiting was more common and profitable than at present McCartney earned the title of king among those engaged in manufacturing spurious money. His right to it can hardly be disputed, for one of his government bonds was cashed in Washington, and the holder of the genuine bond of the same number was arrested for counterfeiting. Some of his government bank notes were also undistinguishable except by treasury experts. McCartney was no ordinary man. Although a vulgar criminal in his teens and a noted safe blower he was a good engraver and made the art a study. He was also expert in making engraving tools and bank note paper, and added to his dexterity of



A Laxative Tonic.

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His method, however, differs widely from Tanner's, for he takes considerable doses of an elixir of his own invention, which, the attending physicians say, consists of opium, licorice and a slight infusion of hashish. They insist that it contains no nourishment, but that it soothes the stomach and prevents that gnawing sensation which is so painful in the first days of a fast.

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STRANGE CASES.

All of Them More Wonderful Than Any in Fiction.

P. H. SUMNER'S QUEER CONDUCT.

He Identifies a Suicide as an Old Friend and Then Retracts His Statement—A Chicago Man's Life-in-Death Existence, Mysterious Disappearances.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] If life itself is a mystery, what name is there left to apply to the various remarkable circumstances cropping out from day to day in connection with human existence? No twenty-four hours of mingled light and darkness slip into the past without



adding to the accumulation of strange and startling events which thrill, shock, excite or disgust the average citizen. Some display vulgar brutality only, but others command attention because of puzzling and apparently unsolvable surroundings. Chief among these latter prominence must be given to what is known as the "Edgar case."

So far as known the details of this astonishing affair are as follows: One day, not long ago, a well-dressed, fine-looking man of middle age appeared at the counter of the Getty house, a hotel in Yonkers, just north of New York city, and registered as George Smith. He carried with him a valise of easily made and paid for two days' lodging in advance, explaining that he would not take his meals in the hotel because his business engagements necessitated irregular hours. Save for an occasional glimpse as he passed through the corridors this was the last seen alive of the self-styled George Smith.

On the afternoon of the second day of his sojourn at the Getty house a chambermaid found him lying dead on the lounge in his apartment. A medical man who was called in declared that the guest had committed suicide by taking morphine, and this opinion received support from a note discovered on the table in which the supposed Mr. Smith apologized for the trouble to be caused by his demise.



Apparently it was a clear case of self-slaughter, which demanded only the formality of a coroner's inquest and the interment of the corpse in a pauper's grave, for the man's name was missing, and he had left no money or personal effects to defray the expenses of any other sort of funeral. However, just as the authorities were closing up the record of the case, satisfied that Smith was only another of the many wrecks of humanity who had found life not worth living, there appeared on the scene a certain Mr. Perrin H. Sumner, who identified the body as that of a rich client named James H. Edgar. He stated that the dead man, in company with two nephews, George Edgar and Robert Rowe, had had large business transactions with him, and that only the week before he had paid to the supposed suicide \$5,000 in cash, for which Smith had held a receipt. He expressed the opinion that the farewell note found on the table was written by some other person, and that his former client had been foolishly dealt with. This declaration and Mr. Sumner's supplementary statements regarding the wealth and standing of Mr. Edgar and his nephews in England roused the police of Yonkers and New York city to extraordinary activity. No local trace could be found of George Edgar or of Robert Rowe, but cable in-



quiries sent to the alleged home of the family in England brought replies that while Rowe was well known, no persons answering the descriptions of the Edgars had ever resided in the locality. Meanwhile the man who had died at the Getty house had been buried. Mr. Sumner, apparently assailed by doubts, secured the disinterment of the corpse and had it subjected to tests which in themselves seem horrible and unnecessary. The inanimate relic of humanity was attired in a suit of clothes and seated on a chair. Still claiming to be in doubt Mr. Sumner caused the gravediggers to straighten the decaying limbs and display the body in a standing posture. He placed himself beside it, saw that the corpse was less in height than himself, and finally asserted that he had been mistaken in his original statement, and that the body was that of a stranger.

It was reiterated, and Mr. Sumner returned to New York city, where he has since been busy in making explanations regarding events in his own career, the newspapers having devoted considerable space to his record since he assumed prominence in connection with the strange and still unexplained death at the Yonkers hotel. However, so many queer things have been brought out during the investigation of the tragedy that the police are still continuing an active and exhaustive inquiry, and one of these days it may become known who George Smith really was, why Mr. Sumner declared that he

was James Edgar, and what the object was to be served by afterward reversing that decision. At present, though, the whole matter has a prominent place among criminal puzzles yet to be solved. While the Edgar case must take rank as the most remarkable in modern mysteries of death, it has a companion piece in a mystery of life equally remarkable and almost as sensational. Early one morning recently a well-dressed man, while under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with a Chicago street car driver. The quarrel culminated in blows, and the passenger was hit on the head with a coupling pin. An intelligent policeman took him to a station house, charged him with intoxication and locked him in one of the cells. Three hours later a physician discovered a wound the size of a half dollar behind the prisoner's left ear in the shape of a cavity full of blood clots and crushed brain matter. A large quantity of the latter had oozed out, and the doctors at the hospital to which the man was removed declared the case a hopeless one. However, they dressed the wound and were rewarded by a surprise. After hovering for days between life and death the man regained a large share of his physical strength. He could speak, but not intelligibly. It was found that while the speech centers themselves had not been destroyed the



associated tract between them and the lingual centers had. For a time his mind evidently ran on the last thing he remembered prior to the quarrel, and he kept demanding "one glass more." Then his intellect seemed to clear, and an attempt was made to ascertain his name. Apparently he was a Swede, and on this basis he was addressed as Ole and Hans. He evidently dissented to these appellations by shakes of the head, but when one of the attendants called him Alfred he nodded emphatically, and gave delighted assent to the further title of Swanson, so that it is now supposed that his full name is Alfred Swanson. A recent visitor to his bedside says: "Except when he is delirious he is a most exemplary patient, as he lies in his bed, smiling and talking away in his unintelligible manner. When asked a question he seems to think, and then his eyes brighten, and he tries his hardest to answer, evidently knowing what he wants to say, but utterly unable to express himself. He submits to the dressing of his wound with the utmost composure, and never moves a muscle while the siphon is being placed in the cavity. When asked if it hurts he says 'No, sir,' and is as gentle as a child. He obeys everything said to him, and lifts or lowers his head just as he is told. The only way that it can be told that he is feeling anything is in the alteration of his respiration and the quickening



of the action of the heart and pulse. Though the man will get well, he will never have the entire use of his faculties. His speech will probably always be more or less affected, and his memory on certain subjects uncertain and defective. Typically strange, and entirely different in the surrounding circumstances, are the cases of Stephen Drexler and Professor J. W. Stortz. Drexler is a resident of Michigan, and recently visited New York city in company with his wife. He went out for a stroll along the streets of Gotham, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. He had but little money with him at the time, and Mrs. Drexler, who has been mysteriously disappeared, was a resident of Mitchell, Ind., where he had a fine reputation as a musician, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors. He left his house for his office one morning not long ago, and since then his family have heard nothing of him, despite the most diligent inquiry. In his case, as well as that of Drexler, the usual theories of women, debt and drink have been advanced, but no proof has been found to substantiate any of these scandalous suppositions, and both of the disappearances must be added to the list of unsolved and mysterious affairs which go to prove the truth of the old saying that "Fact is stranger than fiction."

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SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAIN-ST. SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO. FIVE-CENT DEPOSIT STAMPS.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the above institution it was resolved that in order to increase the usefulness of the bank and to encourage small depositors, the system of five-cent deposit stamps be adopted effective January 1, 1891. This system has been in use many years in Europe and has recently been introduced in the United States and is regarded as very beneficial, tending to teach children and young people the advantage of saving money. Agents will be appointed in all parts of the city for the sale of the five-cent deposit stamps. Each purchaser of two deposit stamps will be furnished with a book of ten leaves, each leaf ruled for twenty stamps. The agent will then send the name and number of each book purchased to the bank. Whenever any depositor fills a leaf with twenty stamps, he can bring this or send it by mail to the bank. You will then receive a regular deposit book with one dollar to your credit, and whenever another leaf is filled and sent to the bank, another dollar is entered on your pass-book or the entire stamp book may be filled and brought to the bank at one time.

The Main-Street Savings Bank and Trust Co., Incorporated October 28, 1890, has had 800 depositors since that time, and its total resources are \$250,000. The bank is already on a paying basis, and its growth has been very satisfactory to its depositors and stockholders. Its Board of Directors is composed of the following well-known citizens: CHARLES F. HANCOCK, J. W. HELLMAN, J. S. CHILDS, J. N. VAN NUTS, J. H. JONES, G. J. GR. PUGH, GEORGE H. PIKE, A. HAAS, J. B. LANKESHIM.

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IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.		
THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1930.		
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot) Fifth Street daily.		
Leave for:	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
8:50 p. m.	Banning	9:20 a. m.
9:10 p. m.	Banning	10:00 p. m.
9:30 a. m.	Colton	9:50 a. m.
9:50 p. m.	Colton	10:10 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	Deming and East	10:30 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	El Paso and East	10:50 a. m.
10:50 p. m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	3:37 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	San Bernardino	11:30 a. m.
11:30 p. m.	Ogden and East	7:25 a. m.
10:40 p. m.	Ogden and East	2:55 p. m.
10:50 a. m.	Ogden and East	2:30 p. m.
9:50 a. m.	Riverside	9:30 a. m.
9:50 p. m.	Riverside	10:10 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	Riverside	10:30 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	San Bernardino	10:50 a. m.
8:50 p. m.	San Bernardino	9:20 p. m.
9:10 a. m.	Redlands	9:30 a. m.
9:30 p. m.	Redlands	10:00 p. m.
10:10 a. m.	San Francisco	10:30 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	San Francisco	10:50 a. m.
10:50 p. m.	San Francisco	11:10 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	San Francisco	11:30 a. m.
11:30 p. m.	San Francisco	11:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.	San Francisco	12:10 p. m.
12:10 p. m.	San Francisco	12:30 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	San Francisco	12:50 p. m.
12:50 p. m.	San Francisco	1:10 p. m.
1:10 p. m.	San Francisco	1:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	San Francisco	1:50 p. m.
1:50 p. m.	San Francisco	2:10 p. m.
2:10 p. m.	San Francisco	2:30 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	San Francisco	2:50 p. m.
2:50 p. m.	San Francisco	3:10 p. m.
3:10 p. m.	San Francisco	3:30 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	San Francisco	3:50 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	San Francisco	4:10 p. m.
4:10 p. m.	San Francisco	4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	San Francisco	4:50 p. m.
4:50 p. m.	San Francisco	5:10 p. m.
5:10 p. m.	San Francisco	5:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	San Francisco	5:50 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	San Francisco	6:10 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	San Francisco	6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	San Francisco	6:50 p. m.
6:50 p. m.	San Francisco	7:10 p. m.
7:10 p. m.	San Francisco	7:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	San Francisco	7:50 p. m.
7:50 p. m.	San Francisco	8:10 p. m.
8:10 p. m.	San Francisco	8:30 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	San Francisco	8:50 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	San Francisco	9:10 p. m.
9:10 p. m.	San Francisco	9:30 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	San Francisco	9:50 p. m.
9:50 p. m.	San Francisco	10:10 p. m.
10:10 p. m.	San Francisco	10:30 p. m.
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10:50 p. m.	San Francisco	11:10 p. m.
11:10 p. m.	San Francisco	11:30 p. m.
11:30 p. m.	San Francisco	11:50 p. m.
11:50 p. m.	San Francisco	12:10 a. m.
12:10 a. m.	San Francisco	12:30 a. m.
12:30 a. m.	San Francisco	12:50 a. m.
12:50 a. m.	San Francisco	1:10 a. m.
1:10 a. m.	San Francisco	1:30 a. m.
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2:30 a. m.	San Francisco	2:50 a. m.
2:50 a. m.	San Francisco	3:10 a. m.
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3:30 a. m.	San Francisco	3:50 a. m.
3:50 a. m.	San Francisco	4:10 a. m.
4:10 a. m.	San Francisco	4:30 a. m.
4:30 a. m.	San Francisco	4:50 a. m.
4:50 a. m.	San Francisco	5:10 a. m.
5:10 a. m.	San Francisco	5:30 a. m.
5:30 a. m.	San Francisco	5:50 a. m.
5:50 a. m.	San Francisco	6:10 a. m.
6:10 a. m.	San Francisco	6:30 a. m.
6:30 a. m.	San Francisco	6:50 a. m.
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Pasadena Edition.

BY MAIL, \$9 A YEAR.

DECEMBER 4, 1890.

BY CARRIER: 1 PER MONTH, 13 PER YEAR.

A DRY TOWN WET.

J. Pluvius Makes His Debut in Pasadena.

"HUNGRY" WRITES A LETTER

Pertinent Remarks Bearing on Our Hotel Accommodations—Notes and Comment—Personal and Bravities.

Pasadena has a good many things which every wide-awake, progressive town ought to have, but there are other important essentials that are lacking. Now that the question of street-lighting has been in a manner settled, the fire-alarm system ordered, an improvement in the surface drainage system fixed upon for next year, and the Colorado street paving scheme pretty well under way, it might be well for some of our thinking citizens to resolve themselves into a ways and means committee to get a first-class hotel in running order somewhere within the city limits.

"What have we now? Practically nothing, and the Easterners who have built a night or an hour to stay in town know it. True we have the Raymond and the Painter, and excellent hostelry they both are. But the Raymond is kept open but four or five months in the year, and stands a good mile and a half from the town's center. The Painter remains open all year, and the accommodations are such as only first-class houses furnish. No more delightful place could be desired by the tourist or invalid. But it is located over a mile away in an opposite direction.

"What Pasadena wants is a first-class hotel within easy access of the stations—a place a stranger can get to in five minutes, be assigned to a well-furnished, comfortable room, and be well fed. Other towns are well supplied in this respect. Riverside is noted for its hotels. The Coronado at San Diego is all right, but every tourist that visits San Diego don't care to go there, nor need they, for the town itself can boast of at least three first-class hotels.

"As things are now, the visitor or man without a home must put up with a two-bit meal served in regulation style or plant himself on the top of a lofty stool in front of a lunch counter and order a la carte from a bill of fare not noted for its variety of viands.

"There is but one house in town where even first-class rooms can be obtained; and the best of these are occupied by permanent boarders, so that the transient tourist has to put up with a back room, entirely shut off from the cheery rays of the sun. There is nothing else for him to do. But this house has no dining-room running in conjunction with it, hence the occupants room in one place and find their meals elsewhere as they can.

"This is indeed a pretty state of things for such a town as Pasadena claims to be. If we want to grow and prosper, we must provide accommodations that will favorably impress the stranger at the start. Otherwise they will pass us by without knowing what manner of place we have. HUNGRY."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

"Hungry" hits the nail several resounding whacks during the course of his remarks on local hotel accommodations.

We have entered upon the season of washouts. Henceforth the overland will be a quantity altogether unknown.

The rain will do no end of good.

The rain and the paving people are evidently leagued together. A look at Colorado street now ought to convince the most sceptical that it needs paving, and that badly.

No damage has as yet resulted from storm water, but the appearance of some of the gutters leads to the assertion that there is no telling what may happen if the rain long continues.

The sprinkling carts are on the retired list.

The men who forgot to have their roofs patched up felt very sad yesterday, and were given to the frequent use of anti-Sunday-school expressions.

REVIEW.

The Odd Fellows will meet tonight. An election of officers will be held.

Some Pasadena men were present at a hop at the San Gabriel Hotel Tuesday evening.

Clara Morris should be given a cordial welcome tonight. She will appear in *Enzo de Moray*.

John McKim, resident of Orange place, was injured yesterday by a fall from the roof of his barn.

No trace whatever of the west-bound overland could be discovered yesterday. The washouts have begun.

It has been definitely decided to produce the *Chimes of Normandy* here on the evenings of December 16 and 17.

An important meeting of the Athletic Club will be held this evening. It is urged that there be a full attendance.

The Shakespeare Club will meet at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Bennett, No. 217 South Orange Grove avenue.

At the union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies in the First Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening, plans were read by Miss Kirk, T. C. Stern and E. C. Clapp.

J. PLUVIUS.

Arrival of the Much-needed Rain—Deserted Streets.

Yesterday J. Pluvius made his initial bow to the Pasadena public for the season of '90-'91. Rain began falling early in the day and by noon it was coming down hard, which state of things continued and at the time of writing there are no signs of clearing. It was a regular "easterly" and the town assumed its wet-weather quietude. The streets were deserted. Nobody was out of doors who could stay at home and a damper was put on business generally. Roofs leaked, gutters overflowed

with their usual promptitude, Colorado street donned its winter mantle in the way of a thick mass of mud, and the lately-arid tenderfoot looked at the fast-falling drops and wondered whether Ananias himself didn't edit the guide book which spoke of California as the land of glorious climate, sunshine and flowers.

But yet there was general rejoicing that the much-needed moisture had come, and among those who rejoiced the rubber-boot and gossamer men and such merchants as deal in umbrellas were in the van.

An aged Resident Joins the Majority. J. W. Giddings of North Pasadena died yesterday morning, after a long illness, in the 79th year of his age. Some weeks ago Mr. Giddings was injured by a runaway horse near Alhambra, and his fatal illness dates back to that accident. He was a man well known in this community, where he has lived for some time. He was much given to literary pursuits, and was a delightful conversationalist, besides possessing traits of character that endeared him to all who knew him. The funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAN PEDRO, Dec. 3, 1890.

The following were the arrivals and departures for the past twenty-four hours:

Arrived—Dec. 3, steamer Santa Cruz, Tribune, to San Francisco, 40 tons merchandise, to S. P. Co.

Sailed—Dec. 3, steamer Santa Cruz, Tribune, to San Francisco and way, merchandise to S. P. Co.

Due to arrive—Dec. 4, steamer Pomona, Hall, from San Francisco, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co.

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WEDNESDAY'S BUDGET.

A Man Suddenly Expires on the Sidewalk.

CORONER HOLDS AN INQUEST

Death from Consumption—Mrs. Stetson Talks on the Cross—Saddle Movement—Local Items.

Thomas P. Condon, a young man who had been in Pasadena but a few days, died suddenly at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived in Pasadena Saturday morning last, and went to the Crown Villa, on North Raymond avenue, where his friend of his from the East was stopping. He was in the last stages of consumption, complicated with other chronic diseases. The house was filled with guests, but owing to the young man's critical condition a bed was fitted up in the office for his occupancy.

Sunday quarters were secured for Condon at the home of William Daney, on Santa street. There he remained quietly until Tuesday night, when, unknown to any one, he wandered from the house. At a late hour he called at Thomas Grimes's residence, and, by his tale, it was seen that his mind was affected. It was decided to take him down town and find quarters for him. On the way his strength failed him; he fell on the sidewalk and soon afterward breathed his last. The remains were placed in charge of Undertaker Lippincott. Yesterday Coroner Walden held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that death had resulted from consumption and diarrhoea. The deceased was a former resident of Wisconsin. During the past three months he had been visiting his brother in Montana and came here in hopes of benefiting his health. His brother in Montana has been informed of his death, but interment will probably be made today in the Mission graveyard at San Gabriel. He was 22 years of age.

THE CROSS-SADDLE MOVEMENT.

A Few Remarks Thereon by a Pasadena Lady.

Mrs. Stetson yesterday favored a TIMES reporter with the following pertinent remarks: "Ladies ride a great deal in Pasadena, but so far they all ride on the time-honored side saddle—time honored but honored no otherwise.

"If ever there was a custom devoid of any faintest shadow of reason or necessity it is this, the balancing device on one side of a horse to the main and injury alike of the main and beneath and the lady above.

"What, ride like a man?" cries a horrified fair one. Why not? Don't you walk like a man, moving one foot before the other? We don't expect ladies to waddle along like perambulating mermaids on shore; why should we expect them to pretend they are unimpeded on horseback?

"But the day of such folly is passing. The divided skirt has come and come to stay; the cross-saddle movement is spreading splendidly in all the great cities. Why should not Pasadena be as brave as New York? Pasadena ladies are brave and intelligent. They are not a number of them adopt the new fashion and be remembered for their common sense and courage. We all have an opportunity to see these much-talked-of divided skirts at the Jenness Miller lecture Saturday and we ought all to improve."

Be sure to get Hod's Sarsaparilla. If you want an honest, reliable medicine. Do not take any other which is alleged to be "about the same" or "just as good." Insist upon having Hod's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Mother, she gave her Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When she was a Mother, she gave her Castoria.

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BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money—On call, easy, last loan offered at 3.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6 1/2%.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet and weak; 60-day bills, 4.80%; demand, 4.85.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The stock market today was narrower than at any time since the great break was begun. There was a declining tendency in prices, helped by the bearish attitude of the room-trading element, which once more seems to have been making prices. The market closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. The final losses are generally small fractions, but Union Pacific lost 1 1/2, Burlington and Missouri Pacific 1 1/2, North American and Pacific Mail each 1/2, and Northwest 1, while Jersey Central is up 1/2. Stocks were quiet at the opening, and prices were the most active. Weakness developed, and the advances were lost. Sugar Trusts lost 1/2. A firmer tone then developed, and Sugar Refiners advanced from 5/8 to 3/4. Sugar Trusts to 1/2. Union Pacific lost 1 1/2, Burlington and Missouri Pacific 1 1/2, North American and Pacific Mail each 1/2, and Northwest 1, while Jersey Central is up 1/2. Stocks were quiet at the opening, and prices were the most active. 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